FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT VIOLA TERMS URUGUAY VISIT FRUITFUL

PY012057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2034 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Colonia, Uruguay, 30 Sep 81 (TELAM) -- During a press conference held here Argentine President Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola revealed that his government is studying the possibility of participating in the multinational force to be stationed in the Sinai. The Argentine president made these statements to a group of journalists after a 4-hour meeting he held with his Uruguayan counterpart, Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez, at the San Juan Anchorena Ranch, 30 km from Colonia.

Regarding the possible Argentine participation in the peace-keeping force, one of the provisions of the Camp David agreements signed by the United States, Israel and Egypt, Viola stated that his government has held sporadic talks on this issue. Uruguay has publicly announced its participation in the multinational force and, with Colombia, is one of the two Latin American countries to voice support by accepting the U.S. invitation in this regard.

President Viola termed his meeting with Alvarez as very fruitful and pointed out that there are no points of disagreement between them. Uruguay and Argentina, throughout history, are countries which have maintained a close relationship, he stated; and added that it would be difficult to find, in Latin America, two countries of characteristics as similar as the ones between these two nations.

He ended his statements by pointing out that the two countries are indelibly united by a common pattern of behavior. According to Viola's statements the construction of an international bridge which would connect this Uruguayan city with Buenos Aires was not specifically discussed during the summit meeting. However, the Argentine president said that all those elements which may serve to unite the two peoples will have the full approval of the Argentine Republic.

President Viola asserted that the subject of the establishment of an Argentine-Uruguayan free zone is being analyzed by the two governments and added that in this regard Argentina maintains the position it has always maintained. When the interests of the two countries fully agree on the need for this, Argentina is willing to reach an agreement without impeding or by any means, hastening the development of those activities.

General Viola said that Argentina is willing to grant Uruguay the maximum possible facilities to reach an agreement on the sale of natural gas to that country. He added that his country has great quantities of that element (natural gas) and we are willing, he stated, to solve any type of problems for the benefit, in this case, of the two countries. Viola then announced that he has invited the Uruguayan president to visit Argentina but that the date will be decided on by Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez himself.

PROPOSAL PUBLICATION REPORTEDLY ANNOYS VATICAN

PY302359 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Vatican City, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Observers noted here today that the Vatican mediators to the Beagle dispute were annoyed today by the publication in a Buenos Aires newspaper of the proposal that the pope submitted last December to the respective countries to solve the border dispute in southern region. The Vatican officials, moreover, declined to comment on the publication of the proposal.

These observers noted however that Vatican officials were also annoyed on 22 August when the same newspaper published part of the pope's proposal which was interpreted at that time as a confrontation launched against the pope with unknown objectives, particularly since the newspaper in question is believed to be a government newspaper.

The same sources noted that this situation will not contribute to the resumption of the negotiations on the Beagle Channel which are scheduled to take place very soon.

The mediation is awaiting the pope's answer to the proposals made by Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion during his trip to Italy at the beginning of September.

FOUR CHILEAN CITIZENS ARRESTED, EXPELLED

PY302208 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Four Chilean citizens have been expelled by the authorities from the Argentine Province of Chubut. They arrived in Coihaique where they were given full assistance at the social department of the regional mayoralty. Widower (Juan Silva Mancilla), 61, and his son (Victor Zuniga Enriquez) left Chile in 1960 and had been working at Puerto (Madrin) for 1 year. (Alejandro Alarcon Lozano), 33, and (Jose Hernandez Sanchez), 41, who left Chile in 1975 and in July 1981, respectively, have also been arrested in Puerto (Madrin).

ARMY COMMANDER GALTIERI RETURNS FROM BRAZIL

PY302233 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1640 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, asserted today that his visit to Brazil was very positive since it has contributed to strengthening relations between the two nations even more.

He anticipated that during the course of the coming year we will broaden the relations between the armies of the two countries as well as bilateral relations since we will continue to keep in touch and to make the necessary visits.

Galtieri made these statements at this arrival from the Federative Republic of Brazil where he made a 7-day visit.

In his statement at Metropolitan Airport, where he arrived at noon today, Galtieri voiced his gratitude to Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo for the deference paid to him and the entire Argentine Army when Figueiredo received him at the hospital despite the former's health.

Galtieri was met at the airport by Army Chief of Staff Div Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, the commander of the I Corp Div Gen Antonio Bussi and high-ranking officials of the three branches.

BRIEFS

SALE OF RADIO STATIONS -- (NA) -- Reception of bids for the purchase of LR2 Radio Argentina is to commence in October. This is the first radio station in the federal capital which the state intends to return to private hands. That same day the government will make known what offers have been made for LT2 Radio Libertador General San Martin, of Rosario, and TV LU92, channel 11 of General Roca, Rio Negro. Bids will also be accepted on October 5 for the installation of new radio stations in La Rioja, San Juan and Parana, Entre Rios. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 11 PY]

EDITORIAL DISPUTES WORLD BANK NIC CLASSIFICATION

PY012248 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Sep 81 p 10

[Editorial: "False Suppositions"]

[Text] The U.S. Government wants to "graduate" Brazil at the World Bank, that is, to promote Brazil to the NIC (Newly Industrialized Country) category, thus disqualifying it for credits on terms more favorable than those available in the financial market. As can be seen, this amounts to a promotion downwards because thereby the United States will deprive Brazil of low-cost credits at the World Bank. Worse yet, there is a suspicion that such determination comes from the IBRD itself through its new president, A.W. Clausen.

On the surface, the arguments of the Reagan government would be flattering for our country -- if the argument were not false. Throughout his electoral campaign Reagan has announced that he would cut back U.S. contributions to multilateral credit institutions, such as the IBRD because, among other reasons, resources were apportioned to those who have no need for them -- an international version of his domestic cutbacks of welfare programs.

Delving deeper into this question, one can see that it is not only the manifestation of a philosophical posture. In fact, the objective is, above all, a financial one. The Reagan government does not want to put money in the IBRD because it does not want to spend money, period, pressured by mounting opposition to his controversial economic program, Reagan is casting his eyes outside the domestic environment with the intention of saving as much as he can in order to preserve his mutibillion dollar defense program. In other words, the U.S. internal problems have priority over everything else. The U.S. internal problems have priority over the fate of the world economy and over the fate of the economy of any nation, such as the Brazilian economy which, although it can be classified as being "newly industrialized," is experiencing one of the most serious crisis in its history.

We are, therefore, facing a demonstration of realpolitik or a demonstration of the strategy of the strongest: this is the way it is going to be because this is in my own interest. This is what Reagan demonstrated in Canada by saying to the chiefs of state of other industrialized nations of the West that he will not reduce the internal interest rates. And this is the way it is going to be now regarding his contribution to the World Bank.

It does not matter in this instance whether Brazil is at this time in the position to do without IBRD resources. And more yet, to do without the IBRD guarantee in projects for which Brazil needs to obtain additional resources in the international monetary market. As Finance Minister Ernane Galveas noted in Washington, the fact that Brazil is at this time confronted with a serious economic crisis while making a herculean effort to attain political institutionalization does not matter. It does not even matter that, in theory, it could be in the U.S. interest to see Brazil pulling through this crisis as fast as possible -- coming out strong and healthy.

The domestic interests of the Reagan government are the only thing that matters.

They are the only thing that matters even if, as Brazilian diplomats, Ronaldo Sandemberg and Roberto Abdenur put it in a recently published document on the North-South dialogue, "labelling Brazil as an 'industrialized' country, although 'recently industrialized,' is an oversimplification verging on a misrepresentation of reality.... The typical problems of underdevelopment (health, nutrition, housing, education, and others) persists in NIC countries, compounded by situations stemming from deficiencies in the manner in which they enter into the international economic system. The NIC countries, as the other developing countries, continue to be net importers of capital and technology."

Brazil's northeast and northern regions are obvious proof of the fallacy implied in the supposition that this "recently industrialized country" can manage without IBRD resources -- and should be penalized by cashflow problems of the United States and of the World Bank itself.

OPPOSITION SENATOR CRITICIZES INDIRECT ELECTIONS

PY012044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1450 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 29 Sep (TELAM) -- Senator Tancredo Neves, president of the opposition Popular Party [PP], has stated that indirect presidential elections in Brazil are not elections but a farce. His statement was made public here today with the publication of a press conference held in Goiania, capital of Goias State, where he began a series of political contacts yesterday. On defending the establishment of direct elections to designate the successor to General Figueiredo, he stated that the system adopted in Brazil with the so-called indirect elections (carried out through an electoral college) is neither direct nor indirect, but only a farce.

On pointing out that direct presidential elections in 1984 will be the culmination of the political opening process, he added that in the current system only the official party has the right to ratify the government candidate because the opposition does not have a voice in the electoral college. The government must not forget that direct elections allow the winner to play his role in compliance with the desire of the people, Neves stated. He added that the possibility of becoming a candidate for the presidency of Brazil is quite remote.

PRESIDENT LEAVES HOSPITAL, STARTS CONVALESCENCE

PY012303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Today Brazilian President Gen Joao Figueiredo left the Public Servant's Hospital where he had been hospitalized since 18 September and will now start an 8-week convalescence period. The Brazilian chief of state suffered an miocardium infarct on the diaphragmal wall during an official visit to Rio de Janeiro on 18 September. In compliance with the decision of a medical board he will have to discontinue his official activities for 8 weeks. According to information released by the Public Servant's Hospital during his convalescence General Figueiredo will remain in Rio de Janeiro under permanent medical care.

FORMER PRESIDENT JANIO QUADROS JOINS PMDB

PY011115 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Former President Janio Quadros has already signed the card for affiliation with the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party], it was revealed yesterday by PMDB leaders at the end of a closed door meeting of the party's National Executive Commission. The report that Janio Quadros has joined the PMDB was made to the National Executive Commission meeting by PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes.

LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES MAY JOIN WORKERS' PARTY

PY011132 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Former Secretary General of the Brazilian Communist Party Luiz Carlos Prestes reportedly will meet with Workers' Party [PT] President Luis Inacio de Silva (Lula) before deciding whether to affiliate with the PT. Lula will probably come to Rio de Janeiro for a 3-day stay and he expects to personally meet with the former communist leader to explain to the latter his party's concern over respect and compliance with the PT program.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK MEETS DELFIM NETO

PY020027 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Oct 81 p 20

[Text] Brasilia -- Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek told Planning Minister Delfim Neto yesterday that his country is not willing nor will it renegotiate its foreign debt to the Brazilian Government which is around $1.4 billion, but on the contrary, it will keep its commitment by paying normally.

According to a report from the meeting made by Jose Botafogo Goncalves, secretary of the Planning Ministry's International Technical and Economic Cooperation Department, Czyrek has reiterated to Neto the special treatment granted to the economic relationship with Brazil, which explains the exclusion of the country from the list of nations with which Poland is renegotiating its foreign debt.

According to the secretary of SUBIN [expansion unknown], the special level to which the bilateral trade is submitted by the Polish Government is due especially to the interdependence of interests between the two countries, although the trade balance between them is traditionally favorable to Brazil. During the first half of the year Brazil exported goods worth $250 million while it imported goods worth $50 million from Poland.

This interdependence, as stated by Botafogo Goncalves, is based principally on the exchange of Brazilian iron ore and textiles for Polish coal and sulfur. Brazil is today the main trade partner of Poland among the developing capitalist nations, while Poland holds the 12th place among Brazil's trade partners.

ARGENTINE NAVAL SHIPS JOIN BRAZIL'S FOR MANEUVERS

PY302354 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0048 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA) -- Argentine and Brazilian naval units today began the Fraterno III joint maneuvers in the Atlantic, in Brazilian jurisdictional waters between the meridians of the cities of Rio de Janiero and Santos. This operation -- carried out periodically since 1978 -- has the purpose of carrying out professional activities of the two navies for an effective defense of the South Atlantic. It includes surface, antiair defense and antisubmarine tactical exercises.

The Argentine naval group -- under the command of Capt Ciro Garcia -- is made up of the destroyer Hercules; corvettes Drumond, Guerrico and Granville; submarine San Luis; and reconnaissance helicopters and airplanes.

The Brazilian unit is made up of the frigates Niteroi and Liberal; torpedo boats Spirito Santo and Sergipe; submarine Goias; and the cargo ship Marajo; all under the command of Capt Geraldo Alao de Queiroz. The maneuvers will last until 16 October. Next Friday, the ships of the two countries will meet in Santos.

SENATE APPROVES NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ

PY010037 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Sep 81

[From the Congressional Report]

[Text] In a special session, the Senate has approved the text of the agreement on peaceful use of nuclear energy signed last year between Brazil and Iraq. Among other points, the agreement provides for the supply of natural uranium and slightly enriched uranium to fuel the nuclear reactors.

PRESIDENT URGES SUBVERSIVES TO REJOIN CIVIC LIFE

PA011310 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at inauguration of (Los Alcaceres) housing project in Cali -- live]

[Excerpt] Each time that I tour the country I increasingly confirm my belief that there are no better people than the Colombians. However, there are some subversives who won't let the country completely dedicate itself to the tasks of development, to improving social justice or to achieving high goals of progress and well-being. It is essential. Whenever I speak I invite those people to return to civilian life, to emulate the rest of the citizens serving the fatherland, to stop soaking the land with the innocent blood of their compatriots and instead to contribute ideas to the national solutions. [applause]

We are committed to that enterprise of peace and harmony but we have not received a positive response. We have reformed the constitution and the laws and we have issued the amnesty law but the reply has been to bring some militiamen trained in Cuba to see if they could in this way threaten the democratic institutions. The response has been to intensify violence. The response has been to fire their mortars at the presidential house and to kill policemen, soldiers, officers, people dedicated to the honest service of the republic.

Nevertheless, we have proceeded with the greatest serenity. We have never let ourselves be carried away with fits of passion. Thinking of the fatherland and bearing in mind that our adversaries are also Colombians, we have wanted to give them broad and sufficient opportunities to think about the error they are committing and to have the opportunity to rectify their ways, thus rendering a service to the republic for which it will be grateful. [applause]

We will continue to insist not only on the policy of peace but also on a social policy. In these speeches I have had the honor to deliver to different audiences, I have been able to show how at least 60 percent of the national budget is devoted to the ministries in which the social policy is implemented -- that of education, health, public works to physically integrate the country and oil and energy to improve the electricity development of the country by greatly increasing its installed electric power capacity. We have sought to share with the people the fiscal revenue by only using it the best way possible. We have drafted a development plan which represents the testimony of those who have a clear concept of how the high goals of progress are achieved. To work for the Colombian people, to work without selfishness, to work with sacrifice, to work taking risks is our intention and in this task no one will see us waver. Instead, we will continue until we place the republic in the place of honor it deserves.

M-19 ADMITS DEATH OF LEADER, SUPPORTS STRIKE

PA290355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The 19 April Movement (M-19) admitted today, for the first time, the death in combat of one of its leaders, Elmer Marin, while at the same time reiterating its intention of continuing the armed struggle in Colombia. A clandestine bulletin sent to the local media indicated that Marin was killed early this year in the western Province of Choco during a clash with the army, which had inflicted heavy blows to that subversive organization at the time.

The communique reaffirms the M-19's determination to continue its activities throughout the territory and called for support of a nationwide civic strike being promoted by the procommunist Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation (CSTC), to take place in the second week of October, in protest of the high cost of living and in an effort to satisfy a number of social demands.

STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH AT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA292230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1909 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota, 29 Sep (AFP) -- Violent incidents broke out at noon today near the university campus west of Bogota. Some 1,000 students protesting the death of another student clashed with the police. A government vehicle was burned and many were stoned by the students. Twenty students were arrested, four policemen were injured and 2 hours later the skirmish was still underway, according to newsmen who went to the scene of the incident. The protest occurred after the body of Ivan Alvis Pinzon, a law student, was found yesterday in the southern part of the capital. The body had been horribly mutilated by a mysterious explosion and was hurriedly buried today in Neiva, the slain student's hometown, 300 km from here. Large police detachments are guarding the National University, the most important in Colombia. The police seek to prevent the incident from spreading.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN OIL: GOAL FOR 1985

PA281702 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Colombia, which currently buys oil from Mexico and Venezuela among other producing countries, will become self-sufficient in 1985, it was officially announced here today. According to Colombian Mines and Energy Minister Carlos Rodado Noriega, the oil exploration programs have been intensified during the past 2 years to achieve that goal. The official indicated that Peru [country as received] recently signed a contract with Mexico for the supply of 10,000 barrels of fuel per day. With Venezuela, the agreement was extended to buy 25,000 barrels. "With those imports and the national production we will be able to atisfy the domestic demand," Rodado Noriega asserted.

Colombia currently consumes about 175,000 barrels of oil per day. In order to satisfy the demand, it has had to sign purchasing contracts with the producing countries and has resorted to the spot market. Eventually it will also acquire crude in Peru, but no official agreement has been signed yet. In 1975, the country stopped exporting oil and became an importer because former President Lopez Michelsen's government did not foresee the approaching energy crisis. The administration's subsequent oil policy has been very prudent.

The government spends an average 800,000 pesos ($150,000) per day in crude oil. It sets domestic prices which are laughable if compared to the international prices or those set by OPEC. On Sunday, Minister Rodado Noriega announced the possibility of readjusting the domestic gasoline price. The last fuel price readjustment was implemented on 17 October. Since then, Colombia has subsidized all external price hikes. As regards self-sufficiency, the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL) experts recently discovered a deposit in Los Llanos, in the western region. Initial production has been estimated at 30,000 barrels.

Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has also announced that an additional 50 wells will begin being drilled in the next few months. Investments have been estimated at $1.2 billion. According to the oil technicians, those 50 new wells might help the country achieve its goal: self-sufficiency by 1985. For this reason, the government has become interested in increasing the number of association contracts with the oil multinationals.

The largest oilfield discovered in Colombia, the Arauca, is being explored and exploited by ECOPETROL and the U.S. firm INTERCOL, a subsidiary of the Exxon International Corporation.

PRESIDENT ROYO'S UN SPEECH: REACTION, COMMENT

PA011512 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Speech by Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo at UN General Assembly on 30 September -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We come to this forum to speak in the name of a country that has long struggled for its full independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty; a nation that shares the great concerns of the world population, which affect even more those nations still bound by various forms of political and economic dependence.

The Third World, identified by similar problems in the struggle for their political, economic and cultural independence, obtained in 1970 the approval by the General Assembly during its 25th period of sessions of the declaration on the strengthening of international security. The United Nations gave its firm support to the idea of collective and universal security without military alliances to insure a truly stable peace in the world. This was a significant reply by the forsaken nations to the cold war of the big powers, as it pointed to a formula that would insure independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity outside the traditional framework of military pacts and obligations imposed by the force of arms or economic pressures.

Nevertheless, the practices of world distribution among the big powers, without taking into account the legitimate interests of the weak nations, still prevail. Let us frankly admit that the participation of the latter in the scene of world problems is in most cases limited to the role of mere spectators or victims. Today, however, we are pleased to observe the national and international reaffirmation underway in Latin America, Africa and Asia; a new attitude and greater determination of the Third World nations to overcome the traditional frustrations created by international dependence and the ineffectiveness of the old political schemes.

Distinguished chiefs of state or government and ministers of foreign relations present here today have centered their concern on the delicate economic and political situation which has taken a turn for the worse during the past decade and for which there are still no effective solutions on sight. The possibilities for starting and completing adequate worldwide negotiations continue to be a mirage, and the creation of a new international economic order through the execution of the new international development strategy is still a frustrated hope.

We shall briefly refer to the aspects of that crisis, whose effects are more overwhelming for the countries that constitute the majority of the members of this organization. The economic disturbances in the more industrialized nations are transferred to the economies of the dependent countries, seriously affecting them and driving them toward an inevitable collapse. An astronomical foreign debt is paralyzing the lesser developed nations and taking from them vital resources, sinking them even deeper in underdevelopment. The technological gap that separates them is widening without restraints, undermining the efforts of the weaker nations to increase their capital goods, to raise their productivity and to participate more actively and profitably in the world market.

Meanwhile, the two huge constellations of destructive power continue their insane arms race, unproductively spending every year hundreds of billions [currency not specified] a mere portion of which would suffice to provide for hundreds of million human beings who today starve to death, immersed in ignorance and unemployment, schools, hospitals, food, medicine and working tools, all of which are more indispensable to them. If such physical and spiritual damage is terrible, much more terrible is the damage caused to the conscience of mankind by the threat of the nuclear war with which the two superpowers challenge each other and which appears to be nearer everyday. Anguish takes hold of the peoples in the face of such war, in which the radioactive wave ironically will save in a matter of seconds entire cities but which will wipe out hundreds of million human beings.

The situation facing the community of nations represented in this organization is merely one manifestation of the exhaustion of the international, economic, social and political order created after World War II. To overcome this crisis demands the establishment of a new international society which shall render valid and effective the principles of coexistence and cooperation among the states. The international policy of my country is founded on the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent moral force, alien to the blocs and spheres of influence, and as a positive and overall factor for world peace and security.

We believe in the right of every people to choose the political, economic, social and cultural system that best responds to the needs of their great national majorities. On the right of free determination lies the pluralist nature of the movement, which is founded on the sound application of the principle of sovereign equality of the states. This means to the nonaligned nations that the states have equal rights and equal duties in political and economic spheres alike, being equal members of the international community, despite the different economic, social and political systems and the various ways of living they may adopt.

The solution of the economic and social problems of the Third World nations will neither be achieved through magic nor dogmatic formulas, but will be based on a planned development which demands change in the traditional structures to suit them to the complex needs of the contemporary existence.

The small nations cannot stop worrying about the real fact of the existence of attempts to manipulate us with the unfair domino theory. Panama, instead, conceives the relations among all nations of the world within the context of true pluralism, in which the right of every people to choose freely the ways of their development must be effective and not merely an illusion.

Panama is located on the isthmus that links the two large portions of the American continent and which facilitates maritime communications between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This particular feature constitutes the nation's main natural resource and at the same time, it is important as a useful service for all nations of the world. Throughout its history that resource was alienated to serve the interests of one or another power, creating structural distortions in the country by overdeveloping the transit economy, by abandoning the exploitation of other natural resources, by forsaking the great majority of its population, and by establishing a regime of economic, political and social injustice.

Our people have always struggled to recover the use of that natural resource to benefit of national development, and for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country, and for a just and truly democratic existence. These efforts always coincided with the interests of the international community as they oppose the unilateral control of interoceanic communication by any power to the detriment of other nations.

Thus, in the latter part of the decade of the 1960's a process of change took place in my country, designed to solve the social, political and economic results of this situation. The Panamanian revolutionary process, inspired and directed by Gen Omar Torrijos, opened the way for an authentic democratization of the national society and to the improvement of our independence and sovereignty. Agrarian reform opened the way for the peasants to have access to the land. Education, housing, health, and the distribution of energy became available to all communities and integrated all areas of the country with the national organization. The participation of the communities in the debates and decisions in the matters of the republic was democratized through a broad popular and pluralistic system which constitutes the foundations of the legislative branch. These changes made it possible to consolidate a healthy climate of social tranquillity and institutional and political stability, in which respect of human rights is guaranteed as well as citizens' rights, benefitting the continued peaceful development of the nation. All this has gained significance through the noble struggle and never ending effort of the past 13 years, in the course of difficult and delicate diplomatic negotiations to recover the Panamanian territorial integrity and the effective exercise of our real sovereignty over the Panama Canal area, a topic to which I will refer, later.

The interior peace of the country, however, will not be duly consolidated and exempted of risk so long as the surrounding areas continue affected by the present conflicts. We are concerned about the political, social and economic climate that currently characterizes all the regions of the world without exception. The key to the solution of the great problems which affect most of the Third World countries is that real peace cannot be separated from social justice. Where there is misery, unhealthy conditions, ignorance and unemployment, where there is no hope there will be violence in one form or another: violence due to hunger, insecurity and abandonment; violence due to privileges and those who protect them, rejecting the necessary changes. As a result, there is the violent rebellion of the discontented and the forsaken who can no longer wait forever for those changes through peaceful means.

The tremendous political and social crisis of Central America and the climate of tensions prevailing in the Caribbean area are cause for deep concern. That crisis cannot be solved without dealing with its real causes which are based on the dramatic imbalances of social justice that most of the peoples of this region suffer. It is artificial to attribute these crises to foreign influences or infiltration, ignoring their internal causes. The Central American conflicts are not imported expressions of the East-West confrontation but are specifically Central American. They can only be resolved among the components of each of the societies experiencing the crisis. To the extent that some have wanted to interpret this crisis as a demonstration of the East-West contradictions, describing it as a threat to world peace, they make it susceptible to the judgment of every member of the international community.

There are ethical reasons and historic, geographic and cultural ties which link us to those brother peoples and which prevent us from closing our eyes in the face of their tragedy. We are defenders of the principle of nonintervention and the people's right to self-determination. However, we reject the argument that the expression of this concern -- the pointing out of its causes, protagonists and effects constitutes an act of interference in the affairs of others. We cannot remain aloof from the Central American and Caribbean dramas because we are a Central American and Caribbean people. To express regret and denounce genocidal terror and the overwhelming violation of human rights that takes place there and to issue opinions on the causes of conflict is not foreign interference. Foreign intervention is to support one or another of the contenders with monetary, technical or military resources.

We also believe that it is likewise harmful to the peace and security of the region to resort to the threat of military intervention or reprisal or the application of economic reprisals as a way to influence the decisions of any of the states of the region. All forms of foreign participation in the Central American conflicts must immediately end. This means that all forms of foreign intervention must disappear and not only some of them or only those of a specific ideology or origin or those directed at favoring a specific contender, because any type of support to one sector or another in the conflict causes the deaths of thousands of innocent human beings.

An overall solution cannot be achieved through purely military means. Panama believes that it is necessary to act to develop negotiated political solutions that will lead to the end of those conflicts. It believes that this will only be possible with the participation of all the sectors which are involved in those conflicts in each country.

In the search for peaceful solutions, we agree that the organization of a democratic electoral process is a positive part and aspect of these solutions. However, we must honestly point out that these elections must be preceded by the creation of an adequate social and political climate that guarantees the free and safe participation of the various sectors.

With the best desire to contribute to the construction of those political solutions, Panama offers its territory and good offices to promote contacts and negotiations directed toward those objectives. The end of the terrible civil war being experienced by El Salvador will leave all sorts of problems which the weary nation won't be able to resolve with its resources devastated by the war. We know this has been the distressing experience of Nicaragua.

Large-scale foreign cooperation in all areas will be essential so that these countries can be revived and can recover the pace of their basic activities. We salute the initiatives to establish an international fund with emergency aid to overcome the problems of economic and social development in the Central American and Caribbean region. However, we believe that the plan will be totally useless if it implies discrimination against some of the countries in the area as well as any type of military aspects, or any interventionist overtones or political conditions. It should not be forgotten that the Central American peoples seek development with freedom and unlimited respect of our independence and rights of self-determination and real sovereignty. Because of this we would rather be poor than to chain our hopes to the bandwagon of one foreign power or another. [applause]

Panama will associate itself with this attempt if it is based on clear and just principles of respect of the sovereignty of all the countries for which the plan is destined, their own initiatives and their right to choose alternatives, models of development and sources of financing which are not limited to the private enterprise of transnational companies.

Our country is pleased to greet the arrival of a newly independent republic in the region and it offers Belize a warm welcome. With this event, the most important colonial vestige that remained in Central America has disappeared. This has a deep significance. Belize becomes a member of this organization as well as the OAS and the Nonaligned Movement. Therefore, everyone has the duty to contribute to the consolidation of the young Belizean state as well as to the respect of its sovereign rights and territorial integrity.

We are sure that the Guatemalan people and government will find the propitious moment to join the rest of the UN member states in the recognition of this neighboring peace-loving state and that they will choose peaceful negotiation as a way to solve their differences and establish a beneficial cooperation with Belize. Panama offers its willingness to cooperate to this end.

We wish to reiterate, as Panama has already done on previous occasions, that in order to overcome the dangerous climate of tensions created in the Caribbean, which also affects numerous other nations, it is indispensable that both the United States and Cuba try to reestablish and expand effective channels of communication and dialogue and also that the United States, Nicaragua and Grenada try to avoid continued deterioration of their dialogue.

There are not tensions only in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Today Europe is experiencing a delicate crisis which despite its complexity includes important coincidences with the problems of the nonaligned countries. The struggle for independence, social justice and peace no longer belongs to those of us in the Third World which so far have paid the price of appearing as scapegoats. This struggle is now a responsibility of the European peoples and governments which have also suffered civil wars and the devastating effects of two world wars.

Understanding this new view, we sincerely greet Europe's efforts to assume an independent and dignified position in the face of the growing spiral of the arm race and polarization. We declare ourselves in solidarity with the effort of saving the Europeans from the price of remaining on the frontline of fire of a nuclear war. We see with sympathy the deep ideological debate which progressively encompasses all of Europe and which touches the essence of its right to live in peace, independent and free of the blackmail of the superpowers, which take it upon themselves to divide Europe up without taking into consideration the European's legitimate interests.

We also reject the strategy of turning the European countries into launching pads and into targets for increasingly sinister missiles which, in any event, will not reach those who activate them.

Neither do we admit recent pressures directed against the Polish people and government. We consider that, as in the case of El Salvador, a crisis exists in Poland whose causes are domestic and whose solution must be the result of agreement among Poles themselves and, first of all, among its workers. Threats of foreign internvention must cease.

Panama gives the highest priority to its participation in the Group of 77. This group is an invaluable tool for achieving more just economic relations and for struggling to achieve the goals of the developing countries of establishing a new international order.

We support with enthusiasm the program of action and the mechanism adopted by the ministerial conference of the 77 held in Caraballeda, Venezuela, on economic cooperation among developing countries. We consider indispensable the coordination and agreement among the Latin American group, the African group and Asian group with a view to strengthening even further the unity and effectiveness of the Group of 77 in the promoting of its common interests.

In 1975 the Latin American countries meeting in Panama decided to create the Latin American Economic System [SELA]. SELA aims at obtaining coherent and concrete solutions to our development processes and is a tool for coordinating and agreeing on projects of the Latin American states in the field of regional economy. It also responds to the aspiration of achieving a qualitative change in the economic relations with the United States in line with our social and economic priorities.

This justifies the decision of the Latin American Council to adopt an overall view in these relations which surpasses commercial aspects. With this end, SELA has decided to hold a meeting in Panama at which the main lines and components will be defined for a Latin American policy regarding the United States. This will be done to overcome the problems stemming from the inequality of economic relations between the region and that nation.

This event will have two stages. One preparatory stage, on the technical level, from 23 to 27 November and another of higher level from 30 November to 1 December 1981.

The Panamanian Gover ment is confident that the ministers of foreign relations of the SELA members states will participate in this second stage. Therefore, we will give them air transport to go on to St Lucia where the 11th General Assembly of the American states will open on 2 December.

Today, we wish to bring before you an issue which on previous occasions has already deserved your careful attention because it involves the interests of a large part of the world and Latin American community and because it affects the expectations and hopes of all the nations of the Third World regarding the principles and practices that must prevail in relations between a small country and a great power. It is the case of the relations between Panama and the United States relative to the interoceanic canal and adequate compliance to the treaties that regulate those relations.

Relations between Panama and the United States, linked since their onset with the construction and operation of the interoceanic canal, go back to 1903. The 1903 isthmian convention had a markedly colonialist stamp and, since its application, deep controversies arose between both parties regarding its interpretation and execution.

Panama, as the territorial sovereign, always argued that the powers granted to the United States were limited to the specific purposes of the canal concession, while the concessionaire claimed to be vested with absolute authority. Based on this unilateral criterion, a public administration other than the Government of Panama was established in the so-called Canal Zone. It was subject to orders from a foreign power and was to be managed by foreign officials who were even hostile to Panamanian authorities.

Seven decades of confrontation and 14 years of complex negotiations came to an end on 7 September 1977 when U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of government of the Republic of Panama, signed in Washington the Panama Canal Treaty and the treaty concerning the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal.

The chief aim of the Torrijos-Carter treaties was to eliminate a situation of a colonial nature whereby a state exercises jurisdictional functions on a sizeable portion of another country's territory; to restore full sovereignty to the state that suffered the restrictions and to guarantee the return of the canal to its legitimate owner even after such a long period as that which separates us from the year 1999.

According to the 1977 treaty, the previously described position of subordination was to be replaced by one of cooperation on an equal footing for purposes of mutual interest and benefit.

It was in this spirit that Panama granted to the United States, for a fixed period and for the operation, maintenance and protection of the canal, certain rights conditioned to the increasing participation by Panama over a period that will end on 31 December 1999, at which time the canal will revert to Panama as sovereign territory in appropriate operating conditions.

Notwithstanding this, the U.S. Congress enacted Law 96-70 in September 1977, a law which distorts the meaning, interpretation and intent of the treaty. We can assert, with full responsibility, that rather than laying the groundwork for the performance of the treaty, Law 96-70 sets it aside and adopts measures that obstruct the fulfillment of the treaty's principles and objectives, which are: to eliminate the colonial enclave or, what amounts to the same, to dismantle what was known as a government within another government; to establish a system of association for a joint management, maintenance and protection of the canal and to turn over to Panama, and to the international community, an efficient canal.

Based on the understanding that was reached after a long debate during the negotiations, the Torrijos-Carter treaties created a binational commission to manage the canal called the Panama Canal Commission. It was organized as special, distinct and quite differentiated from the U.S. executive apparatus.

The already-mentioned Law 96-70 grants excessive preeminence to the U.S. President and defense secretary within this commission, reduces the commission's administrative powers and attributes to the U.S. Congress itself such a number of powers on fundamental aspects of the canal administration that it turns the commission into merely a subordinate entity of the U.S. Executive Branch. This seriously hampers the efficient handling of traffic through the canal and gives rise to serious limitations in the correct implementation of a treaty that reflects the will of two nations.

Ignoring Panama's legitimate rights regarding the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties entails disowing the treaties themselves.

It would take too long to expound at this assembly all the negative consequences and repercussions on the canal administration and on relations between Panama and the United States that Law 96-70 has engendered. Although all of them are important, I will limit myself to only the most salient ones, leaving the presentation of documentary information on the problems concerning implementation of the treaty to my country's permanent representation.

In the first place, the reduction in the administrative powers of the canal commission opens the door to the enforcement of many U.S. federal laws in Panamanian territory and, what is even more serious, the installation in it of U.S. administrative agencies which intervene in important aspects of the canal administration without any legal basis. This is the case of the Federal Labor Relations Board, the personnel board of the canal area, the Civil Service Commission, the Canal Area Appeals Board and other official U.S. instrumentalities, existing or especially created to perform functions of which the canal commission is to be unlawfully deprived.

Another important consequence is the fact that, according to Law 96-70, the only income which the commission can count on to meet its expenses is the revenues from the canal operation.

This means that the binational commission cannot resort to any type of credit whatsoever to cover any potential deficit, or to cover investments or special expenses exceeding its collections during the corresponding fiscal period. These limitations affect the commission's financial capability to carry out necessary works to keep the canal in a position to efficiently satisfy the interoceanic traffic needs.

Several months ago the canal was faced with serious problems that resulted in long delays in the transit of ships. The future increase in interoceanic traffic demands work to improve the canal bed to enable it to guarantee a continuing traffic, day and night, until well into the 21st century. The relevant program has already been drafted and is expected to cost $500 million. The obstacles set by Law 96-70 deprive the Canal Commission of the means to obtain the funds required to carry out this project. The commission's financial position is worsened by the number of burdens imposed on it by Law 96-70, which were chargeable to the defunct Panama Canal Company, whose creation and existence was challenged by Panama at the appropriate time.

For example, the amortization of early retirement expenses and compensation payable to the employees of the previous canal entity, as well as nonrecovered costs incurred prior to the entry into effect of the Torrijos-Carter treaties reduce the commission's assets by more than $60 million a year.

In Articles 1 and 3 of the Torrijos-Carter treaty the Republic of Panama, as territorial sovereign, grants to the United States of America, for a limited period, the rights necessary to operate, maintain, improve and protect the canal, its works, installations and appurtenant equipment as well as to provide the necessary resources to guarantee easy traffic of ships through the interoceanic waterway and to regulate it.

The United States accepted the concession and, among other things, undertook to transfer the canal to Panama at the expiration of the concession in operating condition. It thus acquired, as a necessary setoff to such rights, the obligation to provide the funds required for the maintenance of the canal. This is an indispensable requirement to guarantee the continuing transit of ships and to meet international transportation needs throughout the period during which the United States will exercise the rights Panama granted to it in the treaty.

Likewise, it is logical to understand, when the treaty stipulates that it expires, the United States will transfer the canal to Panama in operating condition, and that this condition must be such that it will ensure the canal's capacity for supplying the required services. Therefore, if up to this moment the United States has not complied with its obligation of carrying out the maintenance work demanded by the canal during the concession's duration, the waterway cannot be in operating condition when the treaty expires.

In the field of labor relations, Law 96-70 remits to the authority of the President of the United States and several U.S. administration offices various powers which in fact reestablish the existence of a government within another. This law gives one of these offices, the civilian personnel policy coordination board, the authority to establish wage scales, already put into effect by the Canal Commission and the Armed Forces of the United States still stationed in the canal area. These dispositions violate the principle of equal pay for equal work and establish differences between the workers and employees by reason of the date on which they enrolled.

In reality, this constitutes a reduction in the wages of the employees, generally Panamanian, recruited after the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. As consequence of this, the Panamanian economy during the existence of the treaty will suffer a lost estimated at $4 billion according to the estimates of the administrative organizations of the Canal Commission themselves.

The application of Law 96-70 in the field of labor relations has generated deep problems which create discontent of the laborers and workers serving the Canal Commission and may eventually affect the operation of the interoceanic waterway.

In summary, the injustices and inconsistencies of Law 96-70, in addition to contradicting the purpose of eliminating a government within another, have engendered unnecessary problems difficult to solve unless this law soon undergoes substantial amendments that will put it in line with the spirit and letter of the treaty, preventing difficulties in the execution of the treaty, as effectively has been happening.

The Republic of Panama in time requested the necessary amendments to this U.S. law. Few of the observations were attended to when the law now in effect was issued. Shortly after the application of this law was initiated on 9 January 1980. I sent to the President of the United States, at that time Mr Jimmy Carter, an extensive note in which I outlined the deficiencies of Law 96-70, reiterating to him my government's desire that our observations be taken into consideration. To complement that request, the Panamanian delegation presented to the Canal Commission board of directors a list of observations which the Panamanian Government wished to be taken into consideration by the U.S. Congress.

We Panamanians consider that with the favorable acceptance of this list of recommendations, the government and congress of the United States will honor the duties and commitments made by that nation under the attentive eye of the world when the 1977 treaties were approved.

From these treaties, there should stem a new and just relationship between our two peoples and states and an encouraging example for the other nations represented in this assembly. If not, the small countries, the peoples of the Third World and the international community will surely feel it, because this would affect their confidence in the seriousness and good faith of the international pacts with the big powers. We prefer to have confidence in that seriousness and that good faith. We are open to a broad conversation that will set down the foundations for an agreement in line with the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Because in another way, frictions could affect the efficient and peaceful use of the Panamanian waterway. However, we are encouraged by the formal promise expressed by President Reagan last 4 December when he told us the United States will continue to respect and fully implement the Panama Canal treaties.

We agree with President Reagan when immediately afterward, he said that with this spirit of cooperation and mutual respect, we can reach the goal we both share of peace and prosperity in all of Latin America and in the whole world.

This must signify a radical and consistent rectification of Law 96-70, adjusting it to the letter and spirit of the treaties. Once this is done, we will witness to the world that the seriousness and good faith of which we spoke has been confirmed.

There is another matter in which Panama's national interests and the interests of the international community agree essentially. It is the neutrality of the Panama Canal, declared by the Panamanian state through the Torrijos-Carter treaties and for which we demand the respect and adherence of all the states of the world.

Panama attributes much importance to the treaty on proliferation of nuclear arms and the effectiveness of the Tlaltelolco Treaty, which bans nuclear arms in Latin America.

In the opinion of our government there exists an intimate relationship between these international instruments and the regime of neutrality of the Panama Canal. To this effect, we add the just aspiration that through the International Atomic Energy Agency, measures of protection be established against the potential dangers of accidents by contamination by atomic-fueled vessels. We also aspire that this organization take steps to guarantee the providing of adequate insurance and media for appropriate indemnization for such eventuality.

To conclude, we believe it is timely to reiterate that the international community cannot but recognize that the neutral regime of the Panama Canal does not remove this canal from the jurisdiction and competence of the Panamanian state in benefit of world peace.

All nations, in harmony with the San Francisco Charter, must fully observe unlimited respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the political independence of a state which, like Panama, makes international navigation easier through the interoceanic canal located in its territory, without interfering with the sovereign and permanent right of the Panamanian state over its natural resources.

Mr President, Mr Secretary General: the people of Panama, through me, once again desire to acknowledge the extraordinary work done by you and by the United Nations at the service of mankind.

Let us not be overcome by difficulties and limitations. All of mankind faces a delicate moment. But Panama believes in dialogue, negotiation and in respect for the dignity and cultural and political diversity of the peoples of the world. Panama believes in equality among states as a basis for frank and balanced discussions. It believes in those who build solutions and not in those exploit problems and, above all, Panama believes that those of us who have neither the intention nor the means to disturb the peaceful co-existence of the world must gain peace struggling without vacillations against the real causes which generate conflicts and against those who wish to take advantage of them and thus sacrifice present and future generations. [applause]

We thus express the firm will of peace, progress and justice of the Panamanian nation. Thank you. [applause]

Royo on El Salvador Mediation

PA011915 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1824 GMT 1 Oct 81

[By Manuel Velasco and Jose Sobrino]

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (EFE) -- Panamanian President Aristides Royo today canceled a news conference. He told this agency exclusively, however, that "it is not possible" to hold free elections in El Salvador without first negotiating with the guerrillas.

"President Duarte, whom I have told this, knows it. The guerrillas know it, the Americans know it, and Monsignor Rivera y Damas, who agrees fully, also knows it," the president added.

During an exclusive conversation at the United Nations with two of this agency's correspondents, President Royo explained in detail his offer of mediation in front of Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca.

A heavy agenda filled with meetings and other activities in New York, made it necessary to cancel a news conference with Royo, who yesterday offered his territory and his country's good offices to facilitate a peaceful solution.

Panama City would be a suitable place to hold a conference between President Duarte's government and the Salvadoran opposition. According to Royo, "we are willing to allow the conference in Panama." He added that he has already told Duarte this.

"I also told President Duarte that the idea of holding an election so that the Salvadoran people's will can be determined in the immediate future seems good to us in principle," Royo went on.

He stressed, however, that he has also told Duarte that he is convinced it will not be possible to hold an election without first agreeing on the terms of a cease-fire and ending the armed conflict satisfactorily "for all sides." The Panamanian president added that that type of solution had neither been possible for Batista with Fidel, nor for Somoza in the face of the Sandinists. That type of solution is not possible for any government attacked by a guerrilla movement of great magnitude.

"It is not possible to pretend that they will stop being guerrillas to become political parties. That is very difficult," Royo reiterated.

He added that the conflict must cease first and an agreement among the various parties involved must be reached. "They must sit at the conference table and conditions may come out of it: provisional government, setting of deadlines, new laws...."

Whatever agreement is reached is "El Salvador's domestic problem," the president went on. He finally stressed that his position is in accordance with that of the head of the Salvadoran Catholic Chuch and that Monsignor Rivera y Damas had expressly authorized him to say this. Asked how he was willing to contribute to promoting this solution, he told EFE: [by going to] "The United Nations, Waldheim, the Nonaligned Movement, the Americans," and also Duarte and the representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

Royo said that his government is holding contacts with the government of Duarte and the guerrillas, and they both know it and accept it, because "we believe in peace." Asked about the French-Mexican declaration on El Salvador, Royo recalled that President Jose Lopez Portillo and he had previously discussed the matter in a joint communique and that during his visit to the United Nations he met with Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda and that "regarding the objectives: they agree on finding a peaceful solution." In explaining the call that he made yesterday to an end to any intervention in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, he said that "the U.S. logistical support and technical assistance" must stop and that "the socialist area must not supply ammunition and supplies" to the other side. However, he stressed that his main reason for coming to the United Nations and having spoken before the General Assembly was to "alert the world" about the U.S. violations of the letter and spirit of the canal treaties.

LA PRENSA on Speech

PA012324 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 81 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] President Royo's long, monotonous and unimportant speech at the United Nations took up the audience's time with a detailed analysis of the most diverse international political problems. His speech dwelt more on foreign matters than on those that really concern us and on which his opinion -- perhaps -- would have been of some importance. His statements against Law 96-70, far from being something new, merely repeat the government's protest of the instruments for the fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Everyone knows, however, that President Royo was part of the treaty negotiating team, and therefore, responsible for the fact that the treaties assigned the role of U.S. Government agency to the Panama Canal Commission. As a negotiator, he is also to blame for the omission of a clause that would have allowed our country to settle, through impartial third parties, any difference of interpretation with the United States. This circumstance diminishes the moral value of his accusation. We did not hear a word about what he could do as president to enable our country to develop the conditions of respect for human rights and of public, political and individual freedom that he so strongly seeks for other peoples. All in all, his speech did not fill any domestic or foreign political need. He merely wanted to satisfy the presidential desire to speak before the United Nations.

FDR Spokesman on Speech

PA020250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0128 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] San Jose, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- An authorized spokesman of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) today described Panamanian President Aristides Royo's attitude as fortunate. Yesterday at the United Nations, Royo offered to seek a political solution to the Salvadoran crisis.

Royo said at the United Nations that he is willing to work jointly with groups involved in the Salvadoran problem to seek a political solution to the bloody struggle in that Central American country.

Mario Flores Macal, FDR spokesman in San Jose, told ACAN-EFE that the front welcomes the Panamanian president's attitude.

The FDR, Flores Macal added, has always been receptive toward the initiatives of states and people who seek negotiation and a solution without ignoring such a representative force as the FDR.

Referring to the Panamanian president's attitude, Flores Macal said that it is an active expression of the position of the late General Torrijos, who always maintained an open attitude toward the popular and representative forces of the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

The FDR spokesman said that the Panamanian Government has continued the foreign policy line drawn by Torrijos and that Royo's statement confirms this historical fact.

The Salvadoran Government junta has not agreed to a dialogue with the guerrillas until they put down their arms.

AMBASSADOR TO OAS TO HEAD AGENDA COMMITTEE

PA010208 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Relations announced today that Juan Manuel Castulovich, our ambassador to the OAS, has been appointed president of the regional organization's special committee to draft the agenda for the OAS General Assembly's 12th period of sessions, which will take place in St Lucia 2-11 December 1981.

BELIZE

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR -- Belmopan, Belize, 1 Oct (CANA) -- Mexico's first ambassador to Belize, Licenciado Pedro Gonzalez Rubio, presented his credentials here yesterday to Governor General Minita Gordon. The ambassador pledged his government's continuing support, friendship and close cooperation with the government and people of Belize. Mexico is the first country outside the Commonwealth to establish diplomatic relations with the newly-independent state of Belize. Last week Mr Francis Trew was accredited as British high commissioner to Belize. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1821 GMT 1 Oct 81 FL]

EL SALVADOR

FDR-FMLN WILLING TO HOLD UNCONDITIONAL TALKS

PA012014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 1 Oct 81

[By Jose Antonio Puertas]

[Excerpts] Washington, 1 Oct (AFP) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas answered here today the negotiations proposal submitted by the Salvadoran junta by announcing that they are ready to sit down to talk "as soon as the junta agrees to a dialogue without prior conditions."

Ruben Zamora, spokesman for the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR-FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] Political-Diplomatic Committee, told AFP that the dialogue could begin "anywhere that offers guarantees to both sides," and he added "it could be outside El Salvador, having as witnesses intermediaries of mutual consent."

Zamora stressed the fact that the FDR-FMLN is not seeking negotiations because it feels cornered. "On the contrary," he added, "our military situation is favorable. We have proven our ability to advance and stop the enemy by controlling the highway and to attack him in his own garrisons."

Zamora "categorically" asserted today that the FMLN "is not receiving any foreign aid at this point," and he urged the United States to suspend its military aid to the junta.

"Continued U.S. intervention," he said, "would only serve to prolong the war and to increase the danger of regionalizing the Salvadoran conflict."

Regarding eventual negotiations with the junta, he explained that the FDR-FMLN propositions are as follows:

1. The negotiations must be held between the two sides in conflict, without excluding any of the political forces represented within the FDR-FMLN.

2. They must be facilitated by the presence of international mediators.

3. The discussions must be of a general nature, including all aspects of the Salvadoran situation, on the basis of a mutually agreed on agenda.

4. A means must be established so the Salvadoran people can be informed of the progress of the negotiations and can make a final decision concerning their results.

5. There should be no prior conditions of any kind.

Zamora told this agency that although President Reagan's government continues to reiterate its support for the electoral process that the Salvadoran junta is organizing, "there have been signs" that it might favor "a real process of negotiations."

The FDR-FMLN "is prepared to sit at the table," he said in conclusion.

NETHERLANDS RECOGNIZES FDR AS OPPOSITION

PM011407 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 Sep 81 p 3

[Unnamed "own diplomatic correspondent" report: "Netherlands Recognizes El Salvador Front"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 28 September -- The Netherlands Government has recognized the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador as the representative political force of the opposition there. In doing so the Netherlands is following the example of Mexico and France, which announced their recognition a few weeks ago, Foreign Minister Van der Stoel said.

On Saturday [26 September] Foreign Minister Van der Stoel returned to Schiphol from the 36th UN General Assembly in New York. "In my speech to the United Nations I spoke of the desirability of initiating a process which would lead to a political settlement between the representative political forces in El Salvador. It is eminently clear that the Revolutionary Democratic Front must be regarded as such a representative force," the minister said.

When asked if this recognition can be regarded as equivalent to the recognition given by Mexico and France, he replied: "It is differently worded, but it amounts to exactly the same thing."

PRESIDENT DUARTE RETURNS FROM 13-DAY U.S. VISIT

PA020406 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0138 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Jose Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat and the president of the Salvadoran Government junta, returned to this capital early this evening after a 13-day trip to the United States during which he reported on this country's situation.

The Salvadoran chief of state was welcomed, amid stringent security precautions, by the other members of the junta, the Cabinet and an air force (?detachment).

"I have reported to the people and Government of the United States that the Salvadoran people want peace, theat they reject violence and terrorism from whatever source," the Salvadoran head of state said on arrival at Ilopango Airport, 12 km east of San Salvador.

He added that the Salvadoran Government junta is willing "to strive to meet the Salvadoran people's goal, which is to achieve liberty, freely choosing their fate and their rulers."

President Duarte noted that there is considerable misinformation in the United States. He explained that the media report cases of violence, but don't show the pictures of thousands of Salvadorans gathered at Flor Blanca National Stadium on 15 September.

The president concluded: "At this moment, I cannot give a detailed report about the long and difficult visit in the United States, but I will do so in time."

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DUARTE'S TOUR, HUMAN RIGHTS

PA012145 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Oct 81 p 26

[Text] "All Salvadorans must be solidly united by one single ideal: to save the country from the threat of international communism," Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia told several local and international newsmen last night.

"This is not the time to blame anyone. Now is the time to act for the common good of the Salvadorans," he added.

Garcia said that the junta president's tour has been profitable, because someone had to speak of the many things that the government and the armed forces have done to achieve social harmony in the country.

Regarding the conditions imposed on U.S. aid, he said that this should not worry anyone as long as the nation's dignity is not harmed, because these are merely procedures for doing things.

On the subject of human rights, he said: "Within the traditional scheme of demanding respect for human rights, the viewpoint of the government's enemies has prevailed, which is that the government doesn't respect human rights, though no charges are lodged against the other side. The government is accused because it follows guidelines of true respect for human rights in trying to protect lives and property. In exchange, the terrorist groups are not accused of violating human rights when they murder peasants; destroy labor sources; destroy energy and production towers; destroy what has been built; damage what is good; burn stores, factories and banking institutions; etc." The defense minister added that nothing is won with violence; nothing is accomplished but destruction, which generates more evil, more terror and more violence.

LITTLE FAITH IN ELECTION, SAYS FMLN'S CIENFUEGOS

PA011917 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 30 Sep 81 p 23

[Text] San Jose, 30 Sep (AIP) -- "The call for elections is a political failure of the Christian Democratic-military junta," Ferman Cienfuegos, member of the FMLN General Command in El Salvador, has asserted.

During the second part of an exclusive interview for this agency, held somewhere in El Salvador, the revolutionary leader asserted that the call "is a failure because nobody has any faith (in Jose Napoleon Duarte), not even in the hearts of the American people."

"So long as the assassins remain in the army," he added, "so long as the National Guard and the fascist command of 180 officers, of the 600 who comprise the armed forces, exist, there will be no guarantees that the elections will truly be free."

Asked about the possibility that Duarte may be willing to negotiate behind the high military command's backs and about the subsequent discomfort that this attitude has caused, the leader stressed that "Duarte is a political instrument of the fascists and his opinion does not reflect that of all the armed forces."

He added that the president of the junta "seeks to save through every means the Christian Democracy's prestige. The latter committed political suicide before Salvadoran history with the genocidal orgy which -- as if this were not enough -- has also been a part of other Christian Democratic parties in Latin America.

"The current president of the Salvadoran junta," he stressed, "Cannot offer free elections because both he and we know that the high command, led by [Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo] Garcia and by [Armed Forces Chief of Staff Col Rafael] Flores Lima, is the one which makes the decisions."

Cienfuegos took advantage of this interview to send a message to what he described as the "hard working U.S. people." He also stressed that the Salvadoran revolutionaries endorse the struggle being waged by the unionists, teachers, students, artists and professionals who oppose the new "antipopular" administration's economic and political plan.

He emphasized that Ronald Reagan is "not only a declared enemy of the Salvadoran people, but also the number one enemy of his own people because, along with his Secretary of State (Alexander) Haig, he has become a world threat."

He stressed that the U.S. media became convinced of Duarte's moral fibre once and for all during his tour of that country. It also confirmed that the U.S. Government is not completely controlled by the Reagan-Haig duo.

"It has been demonstrated," he added, "that there are honest people in the government, the Senate and the House. Thus, there is still the possibility, the hope, that a dialogue can be held."

The revolutionary leader stressed that the U.S. Government has been advised at various times that the FMLN-Revolutionary Democratic Front is willing to hold a dialogue to overcome the Salvadoran crisis. Cienfuegos noted that Richard Allen knows of this willingness.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA ACTIONS ON EASTERN FRONT

PA012128 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Radio Vencermos has received a war report from the eastern front, as follows:

[Word indistinct], Wednesday, 30 September, at 6:30 [time not further specified]: One of our squads conducted a harassment operation against the Treasury Police headquarters in the town of Torola, Morazan Department.

Our forces came to within 200 meters of the enemy and fired at their positions for several minutes, wounding two members of the Treasury Police. We had no casualties. Our forces then retreated in an orderly manner after accomplishing their objective.

Another report from the eastern front:

Monday, 28 September, 0000: On this date, in the El Espino and Salamo Zones, Usulutan Department, enemy forces attacked each other. Forces of the dictatorship fired with a 50-caliber machinegun at two Salvadoran Air Force airplanes flying over the area. The enemy damaged the aircraft without realizing that they were their own planes.

This attack, perpetrated by the national navy's coastguard, shows the degree of demoralization affecting the forces of the genocidal junta, which is causing them to act in desperation, attacking alleged and imaginary FMLN airplanes.

Incidents such as this have occurred repeatedly on all of the warfronts. The number of casualties that the enemy has inflicted upon itself is quite high. Meanwhile, the dictatorship watches its morale and combativeness crumbling while our people continue to advance.

More information:

On Tuesday, 29 September at 1245, FMLN forces from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front attacked a Salvadoran Army patrol at the turnoff of the town of Meanguera, Morazan Department. Our forces then withdrew without suffering any casualties.

On 23 September at 2130, FMLN forces attacked a National Guard observation post with rifle fire, inflicting two casualties: one dead and one wounded. These soldiers were members of the Meanguera military garrison.

In the meantime, we have received reports from the capital saying that exchanges of fire have been taking place in at least four places in San Salvador. Official spokesmen said that there have been clashes in the zones of (Zacamil Norte), in the southern area of the Dolores development, and near the main government offices.

The number of enemy casualties has not been determiend as yet. It has been learned that FMLN forces attacked several army and police patrols in San Salvador.

We have also received reports from San Salvador that dozens of uniformed soldiers and national guards surrounded the Las Flores development at (Ciudad Delgado), east of San Salvador, for more than 6 hours. They arrested (Miguel García), a high school student, and looted the homes of humble residents of that zone of Delgado City, San Salvador.

Harassment Activities

PA011424 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0847 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Several guerrilla groups carried out harassment activities in various rural sectors without inflicting any casualties, military spokesmen announced last night.

Four peasants were reportedly injured in San Vicente Department's rural area, east of here, and were aided in a hospital.

The spokesmen added that guerrillas from Cuscatlan Department's rural sectors, northwest of here, damaged the potable water supply system but left the area before the military units arrived.

The spokesmen added that the rebels intercepted a bus in Chalatenango Department, in the north, bordering with Honduras, to collect the so-called war tax.

The reports neither identified the guerrillas nor indicated the number of rebels who acted in the various operations.

GUATEMALA

FORMER GUERRILLA PRIEST HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA020314 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Oct 81

[The "Here Is the World" newscast]

[Excerpts] A high-ranking leader of the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army, EGP, has deserted that terrorist group by feigning a kidnapping and has turned himself in to the government security forces. He is a Jesuit priest identified as 35-year-old Luis Eduardo Pellecer Faena. He has made sensational disclosures, accusing Catholic priests, particularly members of the Company of Jesus, of complicity in and promotion of the subversive struggle in Guatemala.

The presentation of the guerrilla priest was kept secret until the moment when the press conference began. The press conference was attended by members of the diplomatic corps, the church curia, almost all government ministers who are in the country, other high-ranking government officials and newsmen from all of the media. Those attending the press conference, at the social hall of the Workers Trade Union's Life Insurance Association, also included U.S. Ambassador Frederic Chapin and Spanish Consul (Carlos Manzanares y Guerrero).

The meeting had been scheduled for 1530. At 1605, amid silence in the hall, a thin man, about 5 feet 3 inches tall, wearing a grey suit and black pants and shirt with a priest's collar, entered the room accompanied by two policemen. He stepped up to a platform where Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz and presidential spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman were seated at a table.

Toledo Vielman briefly introduced Father Luis Eduardo Pellecer Faena, pointing out his membership in the EGP, his repentance and request for Christian forgiveness and his surrender to the government security forces.

The Jesuit priest then began his statement, which lasted about an hour and during which he cried emotionally. Afterward, he replied to the newsmen's questions. The former high-ranking EGP leader made sensational disclosures about the participation of Catholic clergy in the subversive movement in Guatemala and other Central American countries.

"Here is the World" directed three questions to Jesuit priest Pellecer Faena during his news conference this afternoon.

[Question, read by announcer] How many priests do you estimate are directly or indirectly involved with guerrilla groups?

[Begin Pellecer Faena recording] This is somewhat difficult to say, because my work was never alongside the clergy sector, but I could perhaps say that about 15 or 20 directly participate. This is just an estimate. [end recording]

[Question, read by announcer] What role do the religious orders play in the propaganda campaigns against countries like Guatemala and El Salvador?

[Begin Pellecer Faena recording] I previously said that they play an essential role in two aspects. First, [words indistinct] the theology of liberation, which I spoke about before. This is a good question on which to add the following. There is a new dimension [words indistinct]. This is the aspect of denunciation. It is believed that to be an authentic Christian, one must denounce everything that deals with injustice, corruption or whatever. In this way, the denounciations must be publicized, particularly international. [end recording]

A newsman asked if priests who aren't Jesuits participate in the religious subversive movement and what reaction was found in the Central American countries to this movement.

[Begin Pellecer Faena recording] The Delegates of the Word [Delegados de la Palabra] Movement was carried out in the (?three) countries [not further identified]. It was an effort that brought an immediate reply, an almost spontaneous reply, in which almost all young Jesuits and some older Jesuits, such as Father [Name indistinct], were enrolled. This work (?spread) in Central America; in Choluteca, Honduras; in Aguilares, El Salvador; the highlands of Guatemala; in the central and northern zones of Nicaragua; in the Chiriqui region of Panama [words indistinct]. Practially all Jesuits of my generation, who must have totalled about 15, plus others of the secular clergy -- those nonreligious priests who are directly subordinate to the bishops -- participated in it.

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified newsman] What degree of interest is there in infiltrating the government? How has it been done?

[Answer] The infiltration of the government, which is viewed as the enemy, was planned. What made the infiltration difficult was the structure of the government's organization. There were plans to infiltrate the highest government levels. For example, I think it was in November 1980 that a letter was issued, addressed to the national policemen. Efforts were made to obtain the list of their names and addresses, in order to send them a pamphlet intended to demoralize them.

This sought to undermine the government and the security forces. But the lists were not obtained. It was like the fable of the wolf and the grapes -- they said that they really didn't want the lists but, in fact, they couldn't obtain them. The levels of essential government services were not of interest to the EGP, or to put it better, to those directly involved with military operations, because they didn't think that sufficient information could be obtained at those levels. It was believed that it was very difficult to infiltrate the high government levels. However, it was thought that information could be obtained among middle levels in various government institutions. There was interest in infiltrating and demoralizing what we, unfortunately, called the enemy. [end recording]

The priest said that the nuns of the Belgian School have cooperated with the guerrillas.

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified newsman] You mentioned in your statement the cooperation provided by the Belgian nuns. I would like to know if this cooperation is linked with the guerrillas?

[Answer] It is not directly linked with the guerrillas, but it is cooperation that has helped the development of the CUC [presumably the Committee of Peasant Unity] in Guatemala's highlands. The [words indistinct] nuns were always taking their students for the past 8 or 9 years to learn of those realities and to become familiar with that situation, but without caring enough to [words indistinct] and adequately guiding them so that the hearts of those young girls would not be [word indistinct]. The [word indistincts] Sisters of the Sacred Family, which is their real name, also have another house, another community, in El Quiche. Its members work directly with all of the villages in El Quiche. The helped to strengthen the initial work of the CUC. They also helped with the CUC's specific work. [Words indistinct] so the contribution [words indistinct] not all of the nuns but some of them undoubtedly (?indirectly) contributed to the guerrillas [words indistinct].
[end recording]

REBELS KEEP 6 MUNICIPALITIES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

PA011801 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Six municipalities in Huehuetenango Department have been without electricity for more than 20 days becuase of guerrilla actions. According to reports, the employees of the National Electric Company have not been able to repair the damage to the Cables because there are constant guerrilla attacks in that area.

Meanwhile, it was reported that 73 persons have been killed by paramilitary gangs and army soldiers of the Romeo Lucas regime in the past few days.

Meanwhile, (Rafael Teneman), a Guatemalan deputy, said that Belize's entry in the United Nations is more proof that Guatemala is isolated because it is in the U.S. orbit, politically and economically.

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA ORDERED CLOSED 1 OCTOBER FOR 48 HOURS

PA020413 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The Media Directorate of the Interior Ministry ordered a new 48-hour closure of the newspaper LA PRENSA today. The measure goes into effect at noon today.

This is the second time that the newspaper has been closed this week and the fifth time in all this measure has been applied against the newspaper.

Although the reasons for the order issued by the Media Directorate are unknown as yet, it is believed that they are related to the content of today's issue of the closed newspaper.

The position of Media Director Michelle Najlis must be stressed. She has said that in none of the occasions that LA PRENSA has been closed have its directors been able to present proof, to show that the temporary closures were unjustified. She also said that the Media Directorate is studying an article published on Monday, 27 September, in which leaders of the self-styled Nicaraguan Democratic Movement criticized the content of higher education.

Nevertheless, the reasons for the latest closure of LA PRENSA have yet to be make known. The text of the communique should be issued in the next few hours.

RADIO CORPORACION SUSPENDED FOR 48 HOURS

PA020305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0117 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The transmissions of Radio Corporacion, the privately owned station headquartered in Managua, have been suspended by the Directorate of Communications Media for 48 hours starting today, on charges that the station has tried to discredit the Nicaraguan Government.

The direcorate, a branch of the Interior Ministry, ordered the station to stop broadcasting at 1700 (2300 GMT) today.

A notice sent to the station says that the program "The MDN Speaks" of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, which is broadcast on the weekends, blamed the Sandinist government for the economic crisis in Nicaragua.

In the opinion of the Media Directorate, the program blamed the government for the crisis, not taking into account the fact that this phenomenon is affecting all of Central America.

The notice adds that the program, in which former junta member Alfonso Robelo sometime appears, tried to discredit the government by "depicting it as subordinate to the governments of other countries."

The Media Directorate ordered Fabio Gadea Mantilla, manager and owner of Radio Corporacion, to show evidence during the alloted time and has now been punished through suspension of the station's transmissions for 2 days.

The directorate warned that attempts to discredit the Nicaraguan Government "fall within the framework of attempts by forces opposed to the people's interests to destabilize the process at times of economic and social emergency."

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST HAWK VIEW TO U.S. CONGRESS

PA020143 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] At its latest session this week, the Nicaraguan State Council decided to submit a document to the U.S. Congress to condemn the Hawk View military maneuvers.

These maneuvers, scheduled to take place 7-9 October, will include U.S. and Honduran military forces, supported by reconnaisance planes and PT boats.

Council member Dennis Corrales, in submitting the motion to send the protest message, said that for the past century U.S. imperialism has promoted bloody invasions of Nicaragua and that this time it is trying out a new form of intervention.

Meanwhile, in order to speak before the UN General Assembly in denunciation of the military maneuvers to be held jointly by the Honduran and U.S. Armies near the Nicaraguan coasts, governing junta coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega is leaving for New York tomorrow.

Thus, the Nicaraguan leader will reaffirm the concepts of the letter to that effect delivered early this week by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto to the UN Security Council president. The letter said that while the eyes of the world are focused on Central American agitation, the U.S. maneuvers are harmful to the search for peaceful solutions, which many nations favor.

State Council Condemnation

PA012139 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The State Council approved a motion condemning the maneuvers that will soon be carried out off the Caribbean coast of Honduras. After analyzing the situation, the State Council concluded that these maneuvers are an aggression against the Sandinist people's revolution.

$4.5 MILLION WHEAT SHIPMENT RECEIVED FROM CANADA

PA020130 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Yesterday the Canadian ambassador to Nicaragua delivered over 10,000 metric tons of wheat, worth $4.5 million, to show his country's solidarity with the Nicaraguan Government and people. The donation was received by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco and officials of ENABAS [National Staple Foods Enterprise] and of the International Reconstruction Fund.

Upon receiving the donation in Corinto, Commander Borge said that the suspension of U.S. aid to Nicaragua as an economic reprisal has resulted in more bread for Nicaragua. He said the U.S. purpose in canceling Nicaragua's wheat quota is not exactly known, but the goal was to leave Nicaragua without bread. However, it has more bread now, he said.

He noted that the world's peoples will always stand alongside this small nation, regardless of how many reprisals are taken against it. He added that any attempts at further reprisals against Nicaragua will only result in further solidarity with, support of and humanitarianism toward the Nicaraguan revolution.

GARCIA OPENS NAMUCAR MEETING, PLEDGES SUPPORT

FL011957 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Guillermo Garcia, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of transportation, has voiced Cuba's determination to continue to support the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line [NAMUCAR]. The announcement was made during the opening session of the 26th meeting of NAMUCAR's administrative council, which will last 2 days in this capital's Havana Libre Hotel. Guillermo Garcia referred to the area countries' economic situation in maritime transportation and the need for concrete action to face up to the mighty transnational enterprises exploiting the region's resources. He said that this year NAMUCAR will receive a greater flow of cargo from our country, as part of common interest efforts aimed at improving the situation in the Caribbean basin.

Guillermo Garcia praised Mexico for its support of the consolidation of NAMUCAR. He said we should emulate Mexico's example and make a contribution so that the enterprise may have favorable results. NAMUCAR is the first multinational shipping line in the Caribbean area and includes representatives from Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Jamaica and Cuba. The opening session was also attended by Nicaragua's Transportation Minister Lic Carlos Zaruk and NAMUCAR President Lic Emilio Mujica.

ALL READY FOR 11 OCT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

FL011118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Politburo and chairman of the National Electoral Committee, has called for organized elections on 11 October in keeping with the standards set and with optimal quality as the goal. Machado Ventura made the call yesterday during a meeting to evaluate arrangements for the practice run scheduled for Sunday, 4 October, and for the first round to elect delegates to the People's Government Municipal Assemblies. An analysis was made of the information received on the preparatory phase in the provinces and the conclusion was reached that all of them are ready to guarantee an electoral process in accordance with the results of previous elections.

STANDARIZATION MEETING ENDS WITH ACTION PROGRAM

FL011046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] The first meeting of experts on standardization, metrology and quality control from 29 nations has concluded in this capital with the approval of a final report and a program of action for cooperation among nonaligned and developing countries. Ramon Darias, minister president of Cuba's State Committee for Standardization presided the meeting at Havana's Palace of Conventions and presented the documents to the plenary session last night for final approval.

The program of action notes the need to consider cooperation in the field as one of the basic means to solve important economic and social problems in developing countries which, without rejecting the experience of more developed nations, takes into account the special characteristics of developing nations. The program suggests that the urgent need for relevant, native and efficient industrialization and a better utilization of each nation's material, human and energy resources are substantial issues. Considering the developing countries' difficulties in establishing programs of standarization, mecrology and quality control because our peoples do not understand them, the program recommends educational and publicity drives. After its unanimous approval, it was decided to forward the program to the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, international organizations and the seventh nonaligned summit to be held in Baghdad, Iraq, for study and final approval.

BOLIVIA

SPECIAL SALVADORAN MISSION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY302154 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A special Salvadoran mission arrived in La Paz last night and carried out intensive activities this morning. They plan to meet with the foreign minister and the president this afternoon to convey Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's greetings and explain their government future political goals. The mission is headed by Sara de Nosiglia, personal representative of the Government House, and Col Julio Gonzalez Palomo, Salvadoran ambassador to Panama. It has also been reported that El Salvador wants to convey to the Bolivian Government its recognition for opposing foreign intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

BRIEFS

COFFEE EXPORT FIGURES -- Jaime Soria Prado, general manager of the Bolivian Coffee Committee (COBOLCA), stated that during the period October 1980-September 1981, Bolivia exported 6,120 tons of coffee worth $14 million to various countries. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Sep 81 PY]

GUYANA

PRESIDENT BURNHAM SENDS MESSAGES TO PRC, CYPRUS

FL301906 Bridgetown CANA in English 1747 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 30 Sep (CANA) -- Guyana has sent congratulations to the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Cyprus on their national day to be celebrated tomorrow, 1 October. In the message to the chairman of the National People's Congress in China, Ye Jianying, President Forbes Burnham, in addition to his "heartiest congratulations," remarked that "over the past few years Guyana and China have worked closely together in developing the areas of cooperation between the two countries. We in Guyana are very appreciative of the assistance we have received from the People's Republic of China in carrying out important projects." He hoped the close ties of friendship and cooperation would strengthen in the years ahead. To President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus, Mr Burnham sent "warm greetings and congratulations" and noted that both countries were committed to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement...". I am confident that the friendly ties already existing between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years ahead," Burnham said.

VENEZUELA RECALLS AMBASSADOR FOR CONSULTATIONS

PA010304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Georgetown, 30 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Venezuelan ambassador to Guyana, Sadio Garavini, has been recalled by his government for consultations about the events of the past two weeks regarding the border conflict between the two countries. On 21 September, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins addressed the UN General Assembly. Three days later Guyanese Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid also addressed the General Assembly. On that same day Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano declared that Venezuelan foreign policy is based on solidarity and cooperation among Third World countries, especially Latin American countries.

Prime Minister Reid scored Venezuela for claiming more than five-eights of Guyana -- 83,000 square km -- and for having opposed the building of a dam in the disputed area.

Garavini will leave for Caracas on Friday.

Meanwhile, it was reported that tomorrow Reid will go to the Venezuelan Embassy to sign the book of condolence opened there upon the death of former Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt. This will be the first time that a member of the Guyanese Government has visited the Venezuelan Embassy.

SURINAME

CHURCHES QUESTION SOME GOVERNMENT POLICIES

FL291220 Bridgetown CANA in English 0925 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 29 Sep (CANA) -- The Suriname Council of Churches (SCC) has raised questions about the continued state of emergency in the country and about press freedom. It has also expressed apprehension about the government plans on the composition of a new parliament.

The churches' views were expressed at a meeting the SCC had with the government's Policy Center, which is headed by President Henk Chin A Sen and includes the head of the army, Lt Col Daysi Bouterse.

Regarding the question of the continued state of emergency, the SCC contended that it gave the outside world the impression that there was insecurity in the state. The SCC said the threat to security that led to the state of emergency was no longer present.

Recently, the military announced that it was taking a tougher line on breaking of the midnight to dawn curfew.

On the question of press freedom, the Policy Center said there was no press censorship in the country, according to a Government Information Service statement.

But the SCC countered that it still has the feeling there was press censorship.

"Maybe fear exists amongthe press to write critical comments on the course of things in the country," a churchman said. "One agrees that the press must play an important role in the revolutionary process regarding the process of change, but most of all it is publishing news also to meet the needs of the readers.

Regarding parliament, the SCC agreed with its democratization, but questioned the wisdom of representatives from people's committees sitting in the institution. The SCC declared thatthe people's committees and the district councils can be useful in formulating local needs but when it comes to parliament a higher caliber of representatives was needed.

The SCC said it shared the views of the policy center that the people must be involved in framing a new constitution. It welcomed the policy center's decision to make discussions on it as wide as possible.

The Policy Center recently received copies of the draft constitution which it is studying before sending them on to various organizations for comments and then a referendum.

On the overall government program for social and economic development, the SCC said that it supported the government's moves to better the life of the population.

This was the first major meeting the SCC had with the government since a coup 20 months ago. The church had criticized the last government's handling of the social and economic conditions in the country.